OUR FORESTS.

Report of the Forestry Commission Legislation Recommended.

The State Forestry Commission, Mosars. Redfield Proctor, Edward J. Phelps and Frederick Billings, in their report recently submitted to the Legislature, recommended the following legislation: "First, that the statute exempting manufacturing establishments from taxation be so amended as to exclude (if nothing more) the class of migratory saw mills we have referred to from its benefit. Second, that an act be passed to punish those guilty of gross carelessness in setting fires which cause damage to woods or forests. Our statute only punishes the willful and malicious act (Sec. 4133, revised laws) except in the case of tramps (Sec. 3002) Massachusetts in 1882 passed a law punishing whoever "wantoniy and recklessly" sets a fire which injures standing woods. Third, the adoption of a resolution similar to the third clause of that adopted in Connection."

The commission sent circulars to representatives, selectmen, listers and others in every town in the State asking for information on certain points which seemed important, and for any other information upon the subject which the individuals might be able to give. A summary of replies to these circulars is given. The commission find, first, that from eighty to ninety per cent of the native forests have been cleared off in the longer settled and better agricultural portions of the State, the some localities, remote from ratiways virgin forests are still found. Second, the annual clearing is now comparatively small except in the vicinity of newly constructed railways. The annual diminution of forest acreage is smaller and growing less, and in some sections, especially The commission sent circulars to represtructed radways. The annual diminition of forest acrenge is smaller and growing less, and in some sections, especially
in the southern and southeastern is increasing from old pastures and abandoned lands which have been left to grow
up to wood. This new growth is of a
different and less valuable character than
the original. Third, there is no system
atic effort to reclothe abandoned and wornout land with a forest growth. Nature, in her own way, is laboring to repair the waste of man. Fourth, about
twenty-live cords to the acre are cut, after
a growth of 20 years, increasing abant one
and one half cords per acre in the next ten
years. Fifth, the use of coul is rapidly in
creasing and reducing the consumption of
wood for fael. Sixth, the replies in
dicate less dimmage from forest lites
than was expected. It is, however, considerable in the aggregate, and the injury
seems to be greatest to the second growth
and in places where the mill timber has
been cut and larges and tree less left hehear out and larges and tree less left hehear out and larges and tree loss left hehear out and larges and tree loss left heand in places where the mill timber has been cut and brush and tree tops left to feed the forest fires. The disposal of these of course, can be regulated by law. Fires are often started by careless and irresponsible persons, and a law to be of much effect must take notice of this fact. irresponsible persons, and a hiw to be of much effect must take notice of this fact. Seventh, no discuse now affecting the spruce is reported. Injury to maple, tamarack and some other trees from herers, caterpillars and insects is reported, but the damage seems not to be great or general. Eighth, the answers to the questions in regard to the effect of the removal of the forests upon the springs, streams and ponds of the State, with scarcely an exception, tell the same story; that the water supply is year by year falling, and that the smaller springs and streams which had never until recently been known to fail often become totally dry in a dry season. The replies to this question are more full and specific than to any other. A very few say they notice no changes. Only two of the several express the positive opinion that there is no change in their vicinity, and very many over all parts of the State give facts in detail which are certainly of a very alarming character, it is evident from the replies that this phase of the question is the she which has engaged the attention of the people and excited more innversal interest than any other. It is generally admitted to be the greatest of the many evil results of the devastation of our forests. The commission finds it difficult to prescribe any specific remedy. The State has no public domain. The land and timber are owned by individuals, and it is difficult to deal with the question by legislation; the action taken by other States is reviewed and the necesive now pending for establishing United States experimental stateous in connection with State agricultural colleges. The State is considering the question more in the direction of inquiry that of specific measures or

of specific measures.

The true key to the care of the old for ests and the rearing of new ones, the com-mission says, lies in convincing the people of the profit of forest husbandry. The most important feature of the question is the re-stocking of worm-out lands. The farmer must learn to consider timber as a crop and calculate as he does with other crops what varieties are best indapted to different soils. The wark of disseminating information upon this subject is properly the function of the board of agricul-

Shorter Canvasses Brooklyn Union.

The Presidential canvass is too long The Republican convention met early in June, and it has been almost five months. since the Republican candidate was put in the field. Nearly half a year has thus

action of a convention. Summer and full together did not constitute too long a per-iod for the dissemination of news and the

discussion of issues.

But the methods of 1824 are out, of place in 1884. The telegraph now enables every daily paper to publish immediately the action of the National Convention, and a week does not clapse before the most mote rural journal has carried the news its readers. By the middle of June the action of the convention which nominated Blaine was more generally known throughout the country than such news would have been by the middle of August sixty years ago. The consequence is that for weeks past the public has labored under a feeling of terrible wearings at the public has labored under a feeling of terrible wearings at the public has labored under a feeling of terrible wearings at the public has labored under a feeling of terrible wearings at the public has labored under a feeling of terrible wearings. rible weariness at the prolongation of a discussion which had been carried on long enough two months ago. Nine men out of ten would have said any time within the last eight weeks that they heartly wished the thing was over.

However the election of 1884 results, let be reform the careass of 1888. A victorials

this fact, and believing that it was evidence that the source of the gold gulch was dence that the source of the gold gulch was in leads yet undiscovered. Moonly left the scene of his early summer's successful prospecting, and went up the gulch to where he had made his latest strike. The ground was covered by a placer patent, owned by Captain A. J. Ware, who made Moodly a promise that he would deed him a half-interest in any valuable head be could discover. Upon this promise Moodly commerced work.

He followed every rich streak he found upon the hill. By this means he has discovered three leads, all said to be

will stop and ask how that pane of glass

It sometimes takes a small joke a good while to penetrate a large mind. As an instance in point, the biler recalls a story told of a certain grave and learned professor in the University of Vermory. The professor was accustor ed to do his own marketing, in a philosophical and dignimarketing, in a philosophical and digni-iled market, and was often seen with his market basket illed with parcels, laberi-ously ascending the full, as Vulcan toiled up the steeps of Olympus. One day, the scholar entered one of our provision mar-kets, and accosted the proprietor with the query: "Have you any nice headless fish to-day, Mr. D.".

testhy. Mr. D."

Mr. D., who was something of a wag, replied: "Indeed I have, professor sequee that the tail is in everybody's mouth."

The professor stared gravely and blank by at the market man for a few moments, then completed his purchases and walked away. The next day Mr. D. was surprised to see him entering the slop with an unwonted aherity. Walking straight up to his friend, the marketman, his face wreathed with stailes, the professor exclaimed—

Very good, Mr. D.1 Very good in

HENRY PAWCETT.

The Story of a Remarkable Career. Rt. Hon. Henry Pawcett, postmister The father had been a drayer, and though not wealthy had the means to secure for though the means to secure for the rest education. He means to secure for the rest education. He contend at the rest education is continued to the rest education. more wealthy, had the means to secure for Hearry the best education. He entered at Trimity Hall, Cambridge, at an early age, and graduated in 1856 with high mathematical honors, and was made a Fellow of Trimity Hall. At this time no youth in England could have had before him a prispect more full of sanishine. His father of hid arranged for the entrance of his so on the profession of law, and he entered the Middle Temple. But now occurred the tragical event by which this fair prospect was overcast, as it seemed, hopeless, ly and forever. One day when he was our shooting with his father, the gair of the latter went off, as he was getting over a still, and a single shot pat out one of the young man's eyes. The other eye was at one affected, and Henry Frawcett specially. been consumed in the Presidential campaign.

In the early part of the mineteenth century, when the rairroad and the telegraph were unknown, when the mails were rare and irregular, and news travelled slowly through the tanily settled country, there was some excuse for stretching the canwas over a number of months. Several weeks must needs clapse before voters in the more remote districts could learn the action of a convention. Summer and fall together did not constitute too long a percare in his career, but it was one which set a remarkable states and where a super-thous barrister had been promised. Henry Pawcett completed his law studies, and was called to the bar in 1862, but was, of course, unable to follow that profession. He at once devoted himself to the study of political economy and politics. Though he had been brought up a Tory, he had for some time become a Liberal, or even a Radical, and enjoyed the friendship of John Stuart Mill, Prof. Cairnes, and other leading economists. In the ship of John Stuart Mill, Prof. Cairnes, and other leading economists. In the Political Economy Club, of which Mill was the centre, Fawcett was also a centre, as the rising man whose power of public speaking was to diffuse the views of the more seeleded thinkers. His affliction drew to him many friendly hearts, and he

HOW NEW YORK CITY TOOK IT.

Vivid Description of Election Scenes in the Metropolis. (New York Herald.)

Election night was conspicuous also for when for so many hours at a stretch great gatherings of orderly, sensible, decent looking men and women, stood massed about common points, quietly waiting and He followed every rich streak he found upon the hill. By this means he has discovered three leads, all said to be rich in gold, but the last one riah beyond precedent. In sinking a six-foot shaft he got out dirt from which he panned out over show in wire gold and nuggets, besides a pile of rich ore, which is full of gold. Then he began tracing the lode, and has opened it for 1500 feet in a dozen or more places, and in every hole it is said to hold the same richness. Most of the gold is on bunches of thin, matted wires, which the miners call "wool."

Moody has obtained his deed to a half interest, and is at the chaim putting in eighteen hours aday panning out ounces of the yellow metal. Captain Ware is not a particle excited, but takes his g od for tune very gooly. One gentleman stated to take the control of the proposal of the proposa vociferously cheering or significantly of the yellow metal. Captain Ware is not a particle excited, but takes his g od for tune very cooly. One gentleman stated to a reporter last evening, with an entire abandonment to the magic of big figures, that Moody would show up \$10,000,000 knows three worth of ore in two weeks.

Young John Mark and West and South, brought one and all their tiving freight, permented from first to hast with a single thought, anxious to ask a single question. "Who is elected?" "What is the final vote New York's 100,000 houses three out upon the busy streets 1,000,000 of men and women and children. Business was re-THE IDLER.

Notes and Gossip picked up on the Street. The Idler was idling on College street, election night, when the men were putting up the canvas for the First Phress stere option display of the election returns. When the canvas was in position—

"Well?" said a spectator, in tones of the profoundest, completed degrast, "How in the name of all that's unmentionable can we read the despatches if they do pin 'em on that sheet?

A crowd came to grief, the other day, at the hands of Mr. A. G. Lucus, our well-A crowd came to grief, the other day, at the hands of Mr. A. G. Leans, our well-known glazier. He was on a halder, restifiled, the cars overrun with patrons. In known glazier. He was on a halder, restifiled, the cars overrun with patrons. In the City Hall parks stood thousands. Wall street, aways busy, was described half the day. Men stood for hours looking at empty spaces on boards utterly nevold of bulletins. Queer looking amorane was assailed by ten thousand questions. "Whatcher doin" ap there." How did that get broken? "Burghirs been bound of bulletins. Queer looking amorane ments, signifying nothing, seeined to stir the imperment cookle of the pointent health that get broken? "Burghirs been bound of bulletins. Under the demonstration of those crowds. Here they were all for Blance A suggestion that returns were doctored in favor of small the delice of the latter of the delice of the small stand if no longer lie descend crowds. Here they were all for leveland the ladder and thus addressed the main there they were all for Biaine. A suggestion that returns were decrored in tayor of the allowed processing the configuration of the configuration of the results of the results and the results and the results are the configurations. described the first of the first of panes of glass that had be no broken in his front window. Treplied that I was very busy, but would do the job in the afternoon and most unfolgated edgerness. The very light off. I asked why he was in such an action and most unfolgated edgerness. The very light off. I asked why he was in such an action of the polarity about at the replied. He cause every blanked foot that comes along will stop and risk how that pame of glass. ause every blanked foot that comes along till stop and ask how that pame of glass of broken."

The bearing of the story seemed to lie in carried New York State by from 15,000 to supplied by the story seemed to lie in the story which they were placed. Now great the story which they were placed. Now great the story which they were placed. Now great the story were placed. Now great the story which they were placed. Now great the story were placed. The story were placed to the story were placed. its application, and its application was so pointed that the crowd departed with equal haste and solemnity.

20,000: now equally bilarious and doing Brown's body burrahing sainted the annual equal haste and solemnity. umjority could not be less than 5000 in the

WONDERFUL NASSAU

singular Island Where Vegetation Neves Dies and Grain Fields are

Enknown

[Rehoboth Sunday Herald.] It is curious to think that, in a country where vegetation never dies and everything is perpetually green, the people have never seen a field of grain or a haystack; have never watched the earth turned over and under by a plow; never heard the click of a harvester or the hum of a thresh-ing machine; never listened to the mur-muring of a brook or watched the flow of a river These things are unknown in Nassan. No grain is raised there; there is no field big enough to make it worth while for our thing, and where the land has been cleared thing, and where the land has been cleared and broken and made productive it is too rich in its capacity to raise more valuable things. There is very little grass. Here and there are little patches of it, but almost always where it has been sown and marefully cultivated. All the flour used has to be imported. As most of the horses some from America, so their hay and feed is taken from here too, except such green stuff as they pick up incidentally. Our modern farm machines, being unnecessary there, are unknown and unheard of.

Rt. Hon. Henry Faweett, pestmaster
there are no rivers, and in travelling
meral of England, is dead, Professor over almost all parts of the island of New found, and all the rest is rock.

November.

November was styled by the ancient saxons What-monat, or the wind mouth, from the gales of wind which were so prevalent at this season of the year, obliging our Scandinavian ancestors to lay up their keels on shore and refrain from exposite themselves on the ocean until exposing themselves on the occur until the advent of more genial weather in the cusuling year. It bore also the name of Blot monat, or the bloody mouth, from the circumstances of its being customary then to slaughter great numbers of cattle, to be salted for winter use. The epithet

had possibly also reference to the sacrifi-cial rites practised at this season.

November is generally regarded as the gloomiest month of the year, and it is per-haps frue that less enjoyment is derivable in it from external objects than in any other of the twelve divisions of the calen-der. dar.

"It is the season when the humble want, And know the misery of their wretched scant; Go ye and seek their homes, who have the

And ease the sorrows of their trying hour." The first day of November was sur-rounded by many superstitions in ancient times. The night was celebrated by many

The Chateaugay Chasm.

tscrowd, but there has never been a time-tion at Chateauguy. A few years ago no to work to open it up as a pleasure resort.

The two Lakes Chateaugny find their tain. outlet at Belmont in the Chateaugay river. which is one of the many streams that empty into the St. Lawrence. Starting in the mountains, the course of the river is very descending, and the waters very rapid. descending, and the waters very rapid.
At Chateaugay the stream has for centuries been cutting its way through the rocks which are of soft sandstone, assisted by the ice and frost, till now it has cut its way through the solid rock, making a chasm in some places 200 feet deep and not over 30 feet wide. Most of these natural gorges are supposed to have been made at once by some suiden convulsion of nature, but this has been a steady wearing away of the rocks, and each successive year will render the chasm still deeper.

Immediately after coming into posses-sion of the land the company commenced making improvements. A large tract of woods was cleared of its underbrush, and seats built under the trees, and nice picnic grounds opened. A fine carriage road was opened through the woods from the main opened through the woods from the main road, and a spot cleared and a nice botel built, that will accommodate about 75 guests, called the Chasm bouse. Paths were laid out along the top of the cliff, and stars built down its side, so us to reach the bank of the river, and a safe path is made along the shors, and a rustic bridge built arress the streamant one point. To do this required quite amoutlay of money, and a great amount of labor, as rocks but to be blown out in some places and walls built in others, to reader it sife and accessible. in others, to render it sufe and accessible, but the company persevered till now they have one of the mest interesting and wenderful spots in the State. There can be no fourteen doubt that in the State. There can be no could investment for the company, for the O. &.

L. C. R. R. are using their influence to being travel to this spot, and associate the place gats well givertised there will be no according to the total at wall occurred popular according to the layer of the properties of west analy the layer essential security. in others, to render it safe and necessible

titul seener).
Taking a particulative rear of the house and decouling the hill, a couple of adaptes walk brought us to the edge of the chill. The descent was then by a flight of wooden scars, and we went down some eighty or minety steps, and landed at the bed of the stream, at what is called the Cascade. the stream of what is earlied the Cascade. For nearly a faile nown the stream from here, this singular formation of rocks continues, but as you go down, the sides of the cliff grow higher, and starting at a height of about 50 feet, it keeps increasing till at the lower end, a distance of about three quarters of a mile, the top towers above you 200 feet. My visit to the Classa by mosalight is one of the things 1 shall some of the front door steps in this city, always remember, another is the draft of 1860. The most was about at its full, and 8640. The moon was about at its full, and it was in the heavens in just the position to shine down on the walls of the Chasm on one side, and on the water of the falls. while the officer wall was in the shade. As the spray dashed up from the cascade, a beautiful lunar rainbow was formed, and the piteure just here, needs a more artistic pen than mine to portray it. The perfect silence, except the roar of the falls, bright man shines on the water the green fems sience, except the roar of the this, origin mosa shining on the water, the green ferns, vines and toliage on the rocks, and the rocks themselves, bowering over us, was the grandest and most beautiful picture of nature spainting that I hadever witnessed. I stood there unconscious and rapt, till one of our party rapped me with a came, and said she would like to be wrapped in her wraps, when my tapture about the scenery ceased for a brief time, but I made up my mind then and there, with the mountaines me and the water rushing and feaming at my feet, and those glant walls of rock hemming me in and towering over me, that "so help me Moses," it I ever became a millionaire, that instead of endowing some college, that the first investment I would make would be to purchase a chasm.

and I cassed towonder that Greeley went alto the Said good angile with the Emilia alton the Chasm business.

The morning after our meonlight visit to the Chasm, we took a walk along the edge of the precipice, through a devices path in the woods. The scene new presented was protected for the precipic and the scene new presented was protected for the precipic and the scene new presented was protected for the precipic and the scene new presented was protected for the control was prote onth in the woods. The scene new sented was entirely different from other. Standing in a valley, and looking up a high cilff, is grand and imposing, and makes one feel his littleness, and as if he could sling a hammock in the eye of a camcould sling a hammock in the eye of a cam-brie needle, and get in and have plenty of room; but when he stands or sits, or more likely lies down on his his front, and clutches the ground with his bands, and looks over the chilf into the valley below he teels as if some one was tickling his back with an levele, and the goose flesh stands out all over him, and he wishes his arms were twelve thousands miles long, so that he could reach clear through the world, and get a good grue on the the world, and get a good grip on the other side. When I find myself on the edge of a high precipice, I cannot divest myself of the idea that I weigh a ton, and that unless I step back immediately, that I shall epish down and break off the edg-of the clift. I can at such times grisp the feelings of that gentleman, who stood on the "ragged edge," a few years ago and expected the edge would give away

But for all I was so scared, it did not prevent me from viewing the Chasm at every available point, and now as I think it over. I can hardly tell which view was the more pleasing, that from above, or the one from below,—but think that would surely miss it, to come away without seeing both, and

it, to come away without seeing both, and also visiting it by moonlight too, if there chanced to be a moon at the time.

I went through the entire Chasm, and was introduced to the different places. You land at the foot of the stairs at what is called the Cascade, which has a fall of about 30 feet. You understand that you are now at the bottom of a gorge, about fifty feet wide, and about as high, the sides being solid rock, perpendicular, and in places a little more so. The rock is sand stone and is stratified as we geologists say, and looks as if they had been laid up by hand, with poor cement which has since worked out, leaving cracks in the rocks. In some portions of the Chasm the naked rocks extend to the top of the cliff, but through the large part of it and in this is its greatest beauty, the sides are covered public has labored under a feeling of ter, reliable warriness at the protongation of a discussion which had been carried on long and the more seeluded thinkers. His affliction frinkers with many friendly hearts, and the more seeluded thinkers. He more seeluded thinkers. He more seeluded thinkers. His affliction friendly hearts and the discussion which had been carried on the more seeluded thinkers. He more seeluded thinkers that a decrease a popular figure of the seelude to the seelude the more seeluded thinkers. He more seeluded thinkers that a decrease a popular figure of the seelude to the seelude to the more seeluded thinkers. He more seeluded thinkers that a deep seelude the seelude to the seelude to the seelude to the seelude the seelude to but through the large part of it and in this is its greatest beauty, the sides are covered with trees, ferns, shruls and running vines, which get a root hold in the crevices of the rocks, and flourish apparently as well as though they were in rich soil. At the Cascade, looking to the right you set the Buttress, which is supposed to be an alleged "grim sentinel. As you now start to walk down the path you will find your mouth so full of descriptive adjectives that you will keep spitting them out, quite minnentionally "Oh lovely,"

up which are the wildest. One place [Cor. Belfast Me. Republican Journal.] called Pioneer Crossing, because way back in the early part of the creation or a little later, parties used to cross here on a fallen This new resort is on the line of the Ogdensiurg and Lake Champlain R. R., and is but a couple of miles from the station at Chateaugay. A few years ago no one, except people in the immediate vicinity of the place, was aware that there was such a spot in existence. But a company, consisting of four men, thinking that they could see the almighty dollar in the scheme, bought the land in the immediate vicinity of this wonderful place, and went the consistency of this wonderful place, and went the consistency of the place will be increased to cross here on a fallen tree and so you go from one lovely view to another till you reach the end of that part as yet made accessible, though next sensor they will be more opened to the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended, but as the spot is almost unknown I wanted to give all the information about that I could. To say that it is well worth a journey there, expressly to see it, is giving it bain praise. I tear that at there will be more opened to the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public. I have made the public. I have made this letter longer than I intended on the public of the ters, but I have said nothing in this one that Chateaugay chasm will not fully sus

OUR KALEIDESCOPE.

Base-ball umpires ought to be the ones to wear a mask-not the players.

A scientific writer asserts that the ear of the clam is situated in its foot. Nature

has to economize space sometimes. An Ohio sportsman, after firing at and at it and brought it down. This reminds us of the Vermonter who shot all his ammunition away at a squirrel in a tree, and was finally obliged to bring it down with a stone. missing a deer three times, threw his rifle

A man without any bones is being ex-

Life at Home." We are surprised that neither the rolling pin nor the broomstick are even alluded to.

"I am very strongly attached to my native place," remarked the schoolmaster to a visitor who was his chum in boyhood, And then he rose to eastigate an offender, and discover that his native place was very strongly attached to him by a large place of shormaker's wax.

It is said that John Stuart Mill waited flavor that so were a fame thereon years for a man to die so that his could mary his widow. Some and the sound many his widow. Some and the sound many his widow.

he could marry his widow. Some of these literary fellers are practical sorts of chaps,

An exchange says that, "Round wasts CUTIFURA SOAP, An Exqueste Today are worn wall or without a belt." ter hope to gracious there isn't a possibility of war-is getting to be square or three-

A school of drum fish has appeared off the New Jersey coast. It comes too late to support the drammers' candidate

A young man with a cornet stepped into a Milwankee saloon the other day, and after imbibling walked away without

well abreast of the styles.

Motto for Walt W -- t-n: Hine like lackryme -- Hence they backrnyme -- Life A Kentucky duck has three feet, all fully developed. A Chicago duck has two feet, awfully developed.—St. Paul Day.

Alas' a man may lie any number of times during a political campaign and talk continually; but when it comes to action, he can vote but once—Boston Transcript.

In almost every case where a man has fallen in love with a girl dressed in a bath ing suit and afterwards married her a diree has followed within two years at Prec Press.

I a Sanday school the teacher had been explaining the text, "Let your lones be girtied." Wishing to see if they understood the explaination, he said to a loy; "Well, tell inc how and why we are commanded to gird up our loins." "To keep up our breeches, sir," replied the youth. up our breeches, sir." (Seconton Republican

"Well," said George, "I must go," and then he said good tright with the Emmi Abbet attachment thereuntempertaining

"Now," said the photographer taking hold of the cloth over the instrument "are you all ready?"

ting "Yes," replied the customer, and "Well, just keep your eyes on that sign." he he said, pointing to a legend on the wall am which read: "Positively No Credit," "and look pleasant," "N. Y. Sun.

BILL NYE ARROAD.

He Roams About the Eternal City Picking

up Lies. [Denvertipmon.]

We arrived in Bome last excount you the Block Island road, and an old cattle friend of mine from North park, who is staying here, invited me to come and vost him during my stay in the city. He has been showing me the town and telling me all showing me the town and telling me all about it. Before the Christian era Rope.

Kidney Complain Among both Sexes and Ages—A Brillioni Recovery.

showing me the town and felling one all about it. Before the Christian era Rome was ruled by kings who were elected for life or during good belovior. This was done to curtail campaign expenses, so that the surplus funds could be trittered away on bread and other Roman deliances. There was also a senate anteolege of pontitives and two linch angurs who explained the will of the gods. These augurs became at less a great bore (Etruscan reflection). For many years there was a squabble between the patricians and the plebeians. The patricians were people who had made a good deal of meany, and whose blue blooded daughters showed their proud and high lineage by eloping with the finally coachman. The plebeians, as a rule, were not checked up so high, but they generally got there, Eli, with both feet, as a proud Roman hold me yesterday as the socked his Roman nose into a tumbler of Roman punch. The pressure the sound and subject of Roman punch. The pressure the street gang was engaged in the street gang was engaged when the street gang was engaged when the street gang was engaged and the street gang was engaged when the street gang was engaged when the street gang was engaged when the street gang was engaged in the street gang was engaged the decreased past. This puts a kind of a famper on building here, and real estate it is not feeling well. So they only build a new holds of relations, and spent and round street who have been trying for several days to find some Roman candidates to take home with the same place at the same blace and or thoughts, and form the street gang was engaged in a famper on building here, and real estate in the same place at the street gang was engaged in the street gang was engage

RHEUM SALT

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Positively Cured.

ECZEMA, or Sait Rhoun, with its againsting debugged in thing and forming, instantly redeved by a warm both with CTTCULA SOAP, and a single application of CTTCULA. The great Skin ture. This repeated units, with two or three does of CTTCULA Resolvest. The Sow Blood Purifler, in keep the blood count the perspiration pure and amerinating, the lowests open, the liver and kidneys active, will specify cure Eczema. Tetter, Ring worm, Pserlands, Lichen Pruntus, Scalled Head, Dandurf, and every species of thehing, Scaly, and Pumply Humors of the Soalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Will McDonald, Sail Dearborn St., Chengo, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Sail Rheum on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seven-teen years; not able to walk except on hands

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